

tisement withdraw the light of his countenance; or he may cast a shadow over the soul to teach it more highly to appreciate the visits of his grace; but his purpose accomplished, he will return and scatter the gloom. For this he must be trusted. The father will yearn over the son, who instead of rebellious resistance affectionately trusts in him when rebuking and chastising; and the Heavenly Father will be pleased with filial reliance in seasons of spiritual darkness. How much is comprehended in those few words—*trust in God!* it is an antidote to trouble—security in danger, and every imaginable strait and difficulty, it may be said there is no fear to them that trust *Him—Presbyterian.*

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1842.

EVENTS IN ENGLAND.

The arrival, last week, from England, brings us several items of miscellaneous intelligence of considerable importance. Among these is the election of Mr. Garbett to the poetry professorship at Oxford, and the consequent discomfiture of the tractarians. It will be recollect that Mr. Williams, the author of one of the most obnoxious tracts, was the candidate of Dr. Pusey and his friends. How great was Mr. Garbett's majority we do not know. We presume that it was made up of the evangelical party and of the great body of moderate men, who dislike any commotion.

It does not appear whether the Prussian king entered into any negotiations, during his late visit at London, in relation to a closer union of the English and Prussian national churches. It has been confidently reported that Frederick William is in favor of so modifying the Lutheran system that it may amalgamate with the English episcopacy, or, at least, that a closer connection may be formed between the two churches. His late difficulties with the pope, with the archbishop of Cologne, and with the Roman Catholics in Posen, on the question of mixed marriages, may have influenced him to favor any project which will increase the influence of Protestantism. It is said, also, that the king has been favorably disposed towards Episcopacy, from his earliest days. One of his teachers was the historian Niebuhr, whose English predictions are well known. However it may be with him, there is no doubt in regard to the decided anglo-tendencies of Mr. Bunsen, the special agent of the Prussian Court at London, through whom the erection of an English bishopric at Jerusalem was negotiated. Bunsen is now about fifty years old. He studied with Heyne at Goettingen, and with De Saci at Paris. For many years he resided at Rome, in the employment of the Prussian Court. In the management of the Cologne troubles, he rendered himself so obnoxious to the pope, that he was recalled, and sent on an embassy to Switzerland, and subsequently to England. In connection with two or three other individuals, he has written a "Description of Rome," in three vols. 1829-37. He has made himself a thorough master of the spirit and tendencies of the papal system, which, in his view, are entirely hostile to the peace of Europe, and the progress of society. His wife is a daughter of an affluent Welsh iron-dealer. Both are members of the English church. Their two sons are studying at Oxford. Of course, he would have no objections to the extension of episcopacy on the continent. We hear that he advocates it zealously and unreservedly.

We confess, that the project does not strike us as very feasible, nor very desirable. To no small extent, it would be an amalgamation of two masses of dead orthodoxy, or, of an heartless infidelity with unblushing immorality, or cold, earthly mindedness. What concord could there be between a fox-hunter and a Pantinist? Would an ungod tend to the abandonment of corruptions, or the reformation of abuses? Is there piety enough in the English church to purify one half of the corrupt elements in her own body? Have not pious and Orthodox Lutherans enough to do to cast out the demons that have taken possession of the land where Luther and Melanchton lived and prayed? Besides, will a man in matters merely external do much for the extension of real Protestantism? We long since abandoned all hope of the conversion of the world from the action of church governments. We should fear, also, that the union proposed would extend an intolerant spirit. We apprehend that what Prussia might gain in respectability and outward show, would be at the expense of her freedom and simplicity. We dread the high church spirit, whether it is manifested at Rome or Oxford, whether emanating from Pius VII. or Bishop Phillips of Exeter. It is said, that the English Episcopates are abating somewhat of their high claims; that such men as the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishop of London are willing to enter into a closer alliance with the excellent evangelical ministers in their own church, such as Rev. Josiah Pratt and the Noels. But is it the result of conviction on the part of those dignitaries, or are they compelled by the force of circumstances? Is not the Oxford pressure a little urgent? The appointment of Mr. Alexander as bishop of Jerusalem may be followed by happy consequences. But we prefer to wait, before we applaud.

REV. J. L. WILSON.—This gentleman is a missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. in Africa. He is also a slaveholder. Though he has abandoned home and kindred, and devoted his life and his all to the most self-denying labors, amid pestilence and death—it is his misfortune to hold property in the "bones and sinews" of his fellow men. And for this, must he be cut off from the fellowship of Christian brethren, and denounced as a wicked man and a murderer?

The fests are these—his slaves come to him by inheritance—the laws of his native state do not allow him to set them free on the soil—they are not willing to go elsewhere—were they emancipated contrary to their will, they would be arrested at once and exposed to public sale, and almost inevitably fall into bondage ten fold more oppressive than any thing they have yet known. They have the offer of freedom, if they will go where they could retain and enjoy it. But they will not accept it. What can the master do, in the case? And such no doubt is the condition of many masters at the South—they would be gladly relieved were it possible, but they cannot be at present; and for the aggravation of these sufferings, they are denounced as the basest of men, and excluded from the charities and the fellowship of many Northern ministers and churches! Which, in the judgment of common sense and the Bible, are most unchristian in their conduct—the involuntary slaveholder, or the denouncing church?

LIBERIA.—News has been received of the death of the missionary physician, Dr. Wilson at Cape Palmas, after three days illness of dysentery—a disease now epidemic there and along the coast, North and South. It has raged equally among the British government, till he received the honor of

knighthood. At the time of his death, he was British resident at Cabool. How far the British government were justified in their invasion of Afghanistan we do not know. Our impression is, that they had a rather better apology than commonly fails to their lot. The native whom they placed on the throne, under them, is a miserable wretch, called Shah Soojah.

HE STOPS THERE.

Not many, but some we fear, regard the fact, that they have made profession of religion, as a kind of security from evil. It is a point to be reached, and when reached, the mind settles into a sort of quietness that all is well. That disciple thinks he is under the protection of the wings of the Covenant, belongs to the people of God, has his lot cast with them, and henceforth there is but little before him but to sail quietly onward toward the haven of eternal rest. He has overlooked the fact that the Christian life is a warfare—that in its very nature it implies a constant resistance of the evil of his own heart, and an unceasing conflict with the wickedness of a fallen world.

His Christian profession, so far from being the end, is but the beginning of the Christian race.

It is simply a public enlistment under the banners of Christ. He then gives public expression of his attachment to the cause of Christ, and declares himself devoted to his service. Now if he sinks into quietness and ease at this point, he wholly defeats the end of a Christian profession. If he stops there, it is like a plant's stopping growth, just as it shoots above the ground. Church fellowship and Christian ordinances were ordained, not an end to be gained, but as helping agencies to the holiness of active usefulness. The church is not the Christian's resting place, but the place where he is receiving nutriment for larger growth, and higher eminence in the knowledge and love of God. All its privileges bid him go onward, excite him to do it, and aid him in accomplishing it. The church on earth is militant, a camp, a body of soldiers of the cross. Warfare with sin, and warfare to heaven, is the condition of membership. He who intelligently enters it, subscribes to this condition. If he does not fulfil it, he is either criminally ignorant of what a Christian profession implies, or wilfully refuses to seek its glorious end.

DEVOTION HELPS THE INTELLECT.

All knowledge relates more or less directly to the character and works of God. All the sciences are developments of his attributes. Astronomy, mathematics, natural and mental philosophy, &c., are but so many ways in which the laws of God's great empire are made known to us. The child at school learning the simplest combination of numbers, and the philosopher, who soars to the sublimest heights of science, are alike conversant with the works of God.

The intellect of the one, may be to the other, as half a dozen rays to the full beams of the sun; but yet, it is what God is, or what God has done that occupies the attention of both. Now as it is God's works that occupy the intellectual powers, so it is most reasonable to suppose, that those who come to the study of these works, or in other words, engage in any intellectual pursuits, if they bring a right state of the heart towards God, will enjoy peculiar advantages for success. The mind being in happy harmony with him, will move with vigor and power. A cheering sense of this favor will animate it. Each intellectual attainment is a new discovery of the glory of a being chosen already as the heart's supreme good: it is the perception of some new and lovely feature in the face of a friend. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Mental as well as moral vision purified by devotion.

BRIEF NOTICES.

KARATONGA.—The lately savage people of this Island, brought to the knowledge of the truth by the laborers of Mr. Williams indirectly, held a meeting a few days after the news of his death, to receive him, and unanimously resolved to erect a monument to his memory with an appropriate inscription. It has since been done. But more enduring monuments of his labor, says a resident missionary, exist there. By his instrumental agency, there has been raised from the grossest idolatry, to the worship and service of the true God. "The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance." They resolved thus to do, and immediately commenced. Their Pastor then gave notice, that one week at least would be employed in prayer and effort to win souls to Christ. Having no promise of aid from abroad, he urged his people to place all their hope in the Almighty Spirit, and to believe that he would choose by whom to work for the glory of God. They resolved to return unto the Lord and believe his promise. God kindly sent to our aid, brother Leavenworth of Petersburg, who labored and prayed with us 15 days, with great power and success. The Rev. Leonidas Smith also greatly assisted in the good work. Laborers were sent from foreign lands, and very interesting, and some families were remarkably blessed. More than 30 have confessed conversion, and many others are deeply affected. A part of those who are converted, belong to other congregations. The fire kindled at our altar has spread, and it is believed every church here is receiving a new and holy impulse. Protracted services have been commenced in two of the churches, and God is approving their efforts.

You have probably heard that the church of Norfolk, under the charge of Dr. Cassel, has been greatly blessed through his efforts. Fifty-two have united with his church.

[For the Boston Recorder.]

FRUIT OF TRACT LABORS IN SIAM.

"BANGKOK, Sept. 16, 1841. REV. AND DEAR SIR.—You have furnished us (say the missionaries) with the means of preaching the Gospel to thousands of people whose minds are consequently making them their most useful members, to a consideration of their accountability to a living God, and their obligation to a crucified Saviour. We have good evidence that the glorious Gospel is being efficiently published by your Society's Tracts in many distant and dark places of this kingdom, whether the missionary may not go. We hope and believe that the Spirit of God is operating with much more than his ordinary influences on many minds. CHOU BEAU, whose name you have seen in some of my writings, described as a hopeful Christian, but not willing to come out distinctly on the Lord's side, four weeks since came, with another young man named Zor, and requested that they might be allowed to profess Christ as their God and Saviour. They were soon examined by the church, when they witnessed a good confession, and were propounded for admission. A fortnight from the day this request was made, another young man, named Nam, came and made the same request, and gave cheering evidence of the separating power of the Holy Ghost in his heart. A week from that day another young man, named Mo, professed his love to Jesus, and his determination to go forward, henceforward and for ever. In divulging his feelings to me, he exhibited a lovely Christian spirit. I could detect no improper motives in his requesting to join the people of the Lord. Nam and Mo will probably be examined by the church to-morrow. These four young men belong to a little flock which I have at family worship every morning, and at a special prayer-meeting every Sabbath morning. One of them dates his conversion to reading and lecturing on the Judgment Tract on a Sabbath morning, and his conversion at the prayer-meeting. The reading and expounding of Tracts were the means of the hopeful conversion of all of them. There is now an unusual degree of solemnity pervading the natives in the employment of the mission. Their hearts will be opened to receive Gospel instruction. There is another young man, a servant of Mr. Hemmings, who is a hopeful convert. The brethren and sisters are quite awake, waiting for more wonderful displays of his power among this people. We never need your prayers and

sympathy so much as now. We never so much needed an enlargement of our Tract operations. A time of revival is not only a harvest time, but the very best seed time. More can be done with Tracts and other means in one day when the Holy Spirit is present, than in a whole life without his blessing. You will not therefore cease to pray for us, and keep us well supplied with the Tract Society's funds for cultivating all the good ground of Siam, and casting in the gospel seed."

[Cor. of Am. Tract Society.]

colonists and natives and has swept away many of the native youths from the several missionary establishments. Indulgence in the too free use of new rice is supposed to be the cause of the evil. Mrs. W. the relict of the Doctor, intends remaining in Africa.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY ANTI-SLAVERY ACTION.—

An Anti-Slavery Society has been formed at the Sandwich Islands, in which several of the Missionaries have united with their residents, to oppose the enormous wickedness of their "prayers to God for the release of the enslaved, and co-operating with those who are engaged in this good work." If such an organization can aid in any measure the advance of correct principles, and throw weight into the scale of emancipation, it must approve itself to every candid mind. But it remains to be shewn, that the "prayers" of the Christian, and his "co-operation" in measures for the release of the enslaved, are more acceptable to God, and more efficient in producing the desired results, when connected with a formal "organization," than in other circumstances.

THE REV. THADDEUS OSGOOD.—This gentleman is now in Boston, as an Agent of the "Friendly Union of Canada for promoting Useful Knowledge," and will perhaps visit other cities and towns of New England for the purpose of securing aid in erecting a house of worship for seamen in Montreal. He wishes also to secure good books for libraries and Temperance tracts for the use of seamen, emigrants and schools of destitute children. The agent and the object are cheerfully patronized by those whose judgment is worthy of the utmost confidence. Rev. Dr. Jenks, Dr. Sharp, Hon. S. T. Armstrong, Rev. Messrs. Winslow and Blagden commend them highly and justly. And were further recommendations necessary, they could be supplied to almost any extent; but it is to be presumed that the awakened spirit of benevolence will not allow an appeal from such an agent in behalf of Canada, to fall upon any ear in vain.

FOREIGN LITERARY HISTORY.—A volume of 352 pages lies before us, which commences the history of God's covenant people, from the taking of Jerusalem by Titus, to the present time; comprising a narrative of their wandering, persecutions, commercial enterprises and literary exertions; and also an account of the various efforts made for their conversion. It is an American, taken from an Edinburgh edition, and supplied with a preface, Notes and Index, by W. C. Brownlee, D. D.—and published in New-York, by M. A. Berk, whom Brownlee styles his "very dear Christian friend, a son of Abraham, both according to the flesh, and according to the spiritual covenant." The work evinces much research, and a happy tact in combining the various and widely scattered materials that enter into its composition. It will be read with great interest by all who love to mark the dispensations of God toward the people of his Empire.

A FAMILY BOOK.—SAXTON & PRINCE of the city, as Agents for the New England States, have an "important and interesting work now in a course of publication," entitled "Bible Biography"—or, the lives and characters of the principal personages recorded in the sacred writings, practically adapted to the instruction of youth and prove families"—illustrated with several hundred fine engravings. It will form an octavo volume of 500 pages—handsomely printed and bound, at a price not exceeding \$2.50, and will be ready for delivery, early in May. Meads are adopted to give it the widest possible circulation.

THE NEW TESTAMENT IN SCHOOLS.—Hon. Samuel Young, the present Secretary of State for the State of New-York, not only approves but earnestly recommends the daily use of the New Testament in every common school, as a reading-book. He has addressed a Circular to this effect to the superintendents of the schools, which breathes a fine spirit, and contains strong arguments, which cannot fail to produce marked effects. We shall insert it if we can find room.

OHIO INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.—Probably this is second to no similar institution in the country. It has 50 pupils, 47 of which are supported by the State. The term of their continuance is five years. Mr. William Chapin, the Superintendent, not only indefatigable in his exertions to improve the pupils under his care, but successful in increasing their number, and obviating the objections they commonly feel to leaving their homes for the benefits of the Institute. The pupils are instructed in all the branches taught in common schools, besides receiving lectures in natural and moral philosophy, logic, belle lettres, &c. They are taught also music with great success, and are instructed in various manufactures, in which they exhibit great skill and capacity. Their moral improvement also is made an object of special and successful attention.

COLONIZATION.—The New York Observer states that a gentleman at the South, is ready to send from \$80 to \$5 slaves, of the value of \$160,000 to Liberia, in May next. 55 of these are adults, and the rest, children from 6 to 12 years and upwards—they are of excellent moral habits—have been well educated—several among them are capable of school teaching—others are preachers of the gospel—and their talents as artisans, mechanics, farmers, sugar makers, &c. are such as to render them an important acquisition to the colony.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—*The Way of Life.* By Charles Hodges, Prof. Theol' Sem. Princeton, pp. 343, 1^{mo}. American S. S. Union. Boston; Depository, No. 5, Cornhill.

A volume this, of sterling value—presenting the fundamental doctrines of the gospel, with great clearness and beauty as well as force, to the mind of the reader. It is not common in these days, multiplied as books of piety and devotion are, to meet with one that takes rank with the "Rise and Progress," and the writings of Baxter, Owen, Flavel, Bates, &c.; but "The Way of Life," fails not below them in any respect; and it exceeds them, in effect to the superintendents of the schools, which breathes a fine spirit, and contains strong arguments, which cannot fail to produce marked effects.

REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.—A Society in New York, having this benevolent object in view, has under its care 275 boys and girls, 263 have been received the past year, and 236 discharged. \$15,116.50 have been expended in this noble charity. They are kept at labor and at school. Of 211 boys, 182 can now read at least easy lessons, and all are engaged in the study of Arithmetic. The institution is under the superintendence of Rev. David Terry, Jr. and is well managed.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL, AND THE MCLEAN ASYLUM.—During the past year, 404 patients were admitted to the Hospital; 151 were discharged well; 87 were much relieved; 63 were relieved; 53 not relieved; 26 died; 3 elapsed; 6 were unfit—and at the close of the year, 42 were left in the house. 213 were free admissions—a greater number than has been received in any former year; yet the expenses of the institution have been less, owing to a material diminution in the price of provisions, and the great care and good management of the superintendent, Mr. Goodwin.

The McLean Asylum continues in all respects to maintain its well earned reputation. Medical and moral treatment are most happily combined. 23 persons have been under the care of the Physician, Dr. Bell—which 126 were inmates at the commencement of the year, and 157 were received in the progress of the year. 141 have been discharged, leaving 142 patients still. Of the 141 discharged, 75 had recovered; 11 were much improved; 13 improved; 29 not improved; 11 died; 2 were unfit. The Report of Dr. Bell is an able and instructive document, throwing much light on a dark subject, and worthy of general perusal. Indeed, the frequency of the occurrence of cases of insanity, renders it a matter of great importance, that information should be widely diffused, and that the public at large be enlightened as to the most judicious treatment of those who are subjected to the sorest malady which afflicts the human family.

UNIVERSALISM RENOUNCED.—Rev. Sidney Turner who for two years was pastor of the Universalist Society in Brunswick, Me., has recently renounced that system of fatal error, and wholly withdrawn his fellowship from the Universalists. The prevalence of irreligion in the denomination awakened his conviction of the falsehood of the system, and the prayers and tears of Christian friends who did not abandon him, are gratefully acknowledged as the means of bringing him to repentance. Through the "Christian Mirror," he expresses a strong desire to take up his abode in the United States, and that he may be incorporated among the abiding convictions of their hearts. The tendency of this finely illustrative volume is, to create an abiding impression of the truth, and influence the decision of the young mind happily, and secure to him the priceless favor of God, in life, death and over which the unclean cannot pass, though encircled in self-righteousness of seven fold thickness.

THE TWO WAYS AND THE TWO ENDS; OR, THE HISTORY OF MONTESSOURI AND ROLAND LARKIN. A. S. U. S. Union. Boston; No. 5, Cornhill. pp. 104.

A highly graphic and yet veritable description of the way of life and the way of death. That wisdom's ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths peace—and that the way of transgressors is hard—is more frequently admitted as just theory by the young than incorporated among the abiding convictions of their hearts. The tendency of this finely illustrative volume is, to create an abiding impression of the truth, and influence the decision of the young mind happily, and secure to him the priceless favor of God, in life, death and over which the unclean cannot pass, though encircled in self-righteousness of seven fold thickness.

THE BOSTON JOURNAL. By Rev. H. Read, Prof. of Biblical Literature—(Gilmanton Seminary). Vol. 1, No. 1. Jan. 1842. Boston; Jordan & Co.

This Journal is to be "devoted chiefly to the dissemination of Biblical knowledge, and will occupy a field hitherto uncultivated." The Prospective is full, and gives fair promise of a periodical that will deeply interest the whole Christian community. It brings strong recommendations from the Professors at Andover and Bangor, and several other clergymen. It will be issued once in two months, in Nos. of 48 pages, at one dollar a year. The No. before us contains an Introductory article, on the teaching of the Cross; IV. On the Scriptures, as a specimen of literature; V. On the Origin of the National names, applied to Abraham and his posterity; VI. On the Good Samaritan; VII. On the Puritan family; VIII. Critical notices. The adaptation of the work to the object aimed at, will not be questioned if it shall be conducted in the style of the present No.; and that there will be no failure, may be confidently inferred from the high character of the gentlemen concerned in it.

POEMS AND LYRICS. By William B. Tappan. pp. 364, 1^{mo}. Boston; Crocker & Ruggles. 1842.

The purity, the beauty, and the variety of these "poems and lyrics," are so many distinct yet combined excellencies that present themselves at once to the mind of the reader. All is evangelical, tender, artless, and winning. One cannot read a single article without being irresistibly drawn to the reading of the next, and so onward, till his powers of attention are exhausted, or he reaches the end. "We love the volume much."

MARCH 18, 1842.

BOSTON RECORDER.

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involved in the purchase and sale of Review. Gould, Kendall, & Co., well known publishers. None are executed in a more finished

JEWS.—A volume of 352 pages, which commences the history of the people, from the time of the taking of Jerusalem to the present time; comprising a wandering, persecutions, calamities and literary exertions; and also various efforts made for their own American, taken from an old and supplied with a preface, by W. C. Brownlee, D. D., and Cork, by M. A. Berk, whom Dr. "very dear Christian friend, a brother according to the flesh, and spiritual covenant." The work is a hasty tact at command and widely scattered materials composition. It will be ready by all who love to mark the toward the people of his Elect.

SAXTON & PEIRCE.—of the New England States, have an interesting work now in a volume entitled "Bible Biography of the principal persons in the sacred writings, practically the destruction of youth and private life with several hundred fine form an octavo volume of 500 printed and bound, at a price and will be ready for delivery. Books are adopted to give it the Boston Recorder.]

R.Y. NOTICE.—Feb. 15, Mrs. HARRIET G. P. O. Powers, of the Minor.

Daughter of Col. T. M. and Mrs. in Paxton, July 11, 1806, was old, and parents removed to her died her mother about her father last July, four of his daughter's Protection. And advantages of education improved. Her mind, maturing, was cultivated by with useful knowledge; first gave herself to God, it is itself a poor ruined sinner, Jesus Christ alone, for salvation. Her eyes were clear, spiritual. And her pious was humble, deep, and practical. She entered into each her no reserve. She was

Her heart was intent on completing her course of in teaching, in which

Nearly four years were devoted, in Newport, R. I., in the grateful affections and numerous other friends

sons one on which he resolved with deep and growth. She was married and her husband at Boston, for her destination. Here for seven years, and her labors service in the Savory for around her. With unweary benevolence, she held on difficulties and trials incident a new station, and her many sufferings, and the morning of life, she was permitted to see

Before leaving Brooks, and her heart upon a dying nature converted, and died and after交往 with satan should speak of death with a in a very sweet and comfortable. She was gone, she was affected.

"O it is good to have my dying bed-side, and speak

at Brooks, sickness in the having intermission in a warm- circumstances connected with her constitution, and re-

state of great debility and

suddenly prostrated, and able to walk or stand on the times when she was from one day to another.

met in Feb. of the next this country, and writing to his father says: "We were in bold have to carry her to the grave." Here, amidst the home of her childhood, extreme suffering and wasting fell to the lot of humanity, with her ransomed spirit took

Mrs. P. enjoyed the sweet religion. No shadows came heavenly felicity. The an- had cast far within the been sure and steadfast checked scene, did not her greatest need.

her death, she said to her husband, she had said many times, "I am dead, I am dead," a year ago. So far as I give myself to God and for unworthy sinner on his Christ, I think I did it before I was taken sick, and once. I think I have done it for the first time in my business and solemnity with him, but, "I have in my mind left now to do any already done." In the early while her mind was in its fall power. We earnestly solicit the prayers and co-operation of the churches.

STATE PRISON AT CHARLESTOWN.—It is not the object of this notice to tell how the Prison is built; by what system of Prison Discipline it is managed; or how much money it has made above all expenses; but to notice the effect of moral and religious instruction. The Bible, the Resident Chaplain, the Sabbath school teacher, and the humane and pious officer, and the faithful Inspector, who would pluck their eyes out sooner than accept a bribe, these are weapons which the God of heaven and earth is shewing just now that he has set his love upon. Each cell is supplied with the Bible; the Resident Chaplain comes before the convicts in the Chapel every Sabbath, and every morning and evening; the Sabbath school teachers to the number of forty, representatives of the churches in Charlestown and Boston, go to their classes in Christian love; and the pious officers by example and prayer, by personal conversation, and mild, but wholesome authority recommend the religion, which a large proportion of them profess and adorn: while the Inspectors carefully look on and see that the government is faithfully administered, and the right of the prisoner sacredly regarded: The effect of all this under the government and administration of the Almighty is just what might be expected, since he is a God of love. He has opened the windows of Heaven, and poured out his Spirit upon the Prison.

The evidence of this is seen in the more cheerful and faithful performance, by the prisoners, of their labor; in their more cheerful submission to government and authority; in the more constant reading and study of the Bible; in the more solemn

similar to the foregoing might be indefinitely extended did the occasion permit.

Mrs. P. having enjoyed, as she believed, the consoling and sustaining power of the Christian's hope, felt exceedingly anxious, in case she should be permitted to return and mingle again with dearly beloved Christian friends; and she entreated others to assist her in the foundation for that safe harbor.

But when she did return, the hand of God was upon her, and she could for the most part, only a most painful silence and a most affecting weakness of mind, teach others the importance of making preparation for death, and of closing and saying those last things, while in health, which all will wish has been done and said on a dying bed.

Her elastic mind was generally overburdened and weakened, and the continuance of disease and pain, and in her latter days moral infirmities—how could it have been otherwise?—both failed together. But amidst all her bodily pain and mental debility, she was peaceful in the prospect of death. She anticipated it, not merely as terminating her sorrows, but as introducing her into the joy of her Lord.

Ten days before her death, she wrote with a pencil, two pages of her opinion on the subject of time and eternity. "God is merciful to me sinner," together with, "The Lord taketh pleasure in them that in those that have in mercy." Nothing could have been more strikingly expressive of her general feeling and character. She also designated one or two verses of the hymn,

"Rock of ages, clef for me."

to be inscribed on her grave stone. Directions for the disposal of numerous mementos of her love to friends, she had made out in writing long before her death. And when she had done, suffered all the appearance of having fully given up memory, and love and covenant faithfulness who never doubted—after she had been figuratively and literally

"Tossed on life's tempestuous shoals."

Where storms arise and ocean rolls, To the calm, and almost without a struggle or a groan, fell asleep in Jesus; and the divine command went forth,

"Angels guard the new immortal, Through the wonder teeming space To the everlasting portal,

To the spirit's resting place."

Her friends, whose tears had not been unused to flow, could weep no more. It was sweet to feel,

"The finished! the conflict is past, The heaven-born spirit is freed! Her spirit is released fast, And now she's entombed with the dead."

The months of affliction are o'er; The days and the nights of distress; We see her in anguish no more; She has found a happy release."

REVIVAL IN BOSTON.

Since the last notice, in the Recorder, on this subject, there has been evident progress, in this good work. It is apparent, that the greater affection of Christians for each other: in the spirit of prayer, and kindness towards the poor and destitute; and in the readiness of many to every good work. It is very pleasant to live in Boston, at this time; because the fruits of the Spirit are more manifest than usual, which are these: "love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." It is pretended, that there is as much of this good fruit as would be desirable; but there is certainly more fruit of this kind than there has been, at some periods. If there are heart-burnings, there is noble effort to smother and extinguish them. If there are differences of opinion on doctrinal and practical subjects, this is not regarded as sufficient reason for biting and devouring one another. A spirit of good will and kindness, leading to earnest and fervent prayer, that God would grant his Holy Spirit to every heart, is more manifest. The morning prayer-meeting is a place, where it may be seen every morning, that these things are so. This meeting is a kind of thermometer of the degree, in which the spirit of godliness will prevail in the city. It is a place where any person may not only pray for the Spirit of Christ upon himself and others; but where he may learn what God is doing, in the city and vicinity, to produce the good fruits of the Spirit. It was mentioned on Tuesday morning that there was a meeting of the evening previous, of Sabbath school teachers and superintendents, where eighteen schools were represented, from ten of which particular reports were made; and in these ten schools two hundred and fifty children and youth, within a few months, are supported by those best acquainted with them, to have been born of the Spirit. This is a great change, and this is a great number; but the Holy Spirit is gracious and Almighty, and particularly pleased to visit those who seek the Lord early—it has been repeatedly mentioned, in this meeting, within a few weeks past, that the Revival is confined to no class of persons, old or young, rich or poor, bond or free; but deep repentance and humble faith are found among all classes, where a few months since, these essential graces were not found. It would be impossible for any one, at this time, to number the converts, and many of the wisest among us are unwilling that it should be attempted. As however there is no evidence, that the Revival is confined to Sabbath schools, the fact stated concerning Sabbath schools, may be some indication of the extent of the work among other classes. The Sabbath schools above mentioned are those, and those only connected with the Orthodox Congregational Churches. The Revival, which has been as general among the Baptist and Methodist, as among the Orthodox Congregational Churches, probably extends with considerable power at the present time, to as many as sixteen churches, of the three denominations above mentioned. From the progress of the work within the last fortnight, it appears to be rather in its early stages, than in its full power. We earnestly solicit the prayers and co-operation of the churches.

DOMESTIC.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.—We copy the following article from the Madisonian, a paper published at Washington, and supposed to be, more than any other journal, in the confidence of the Executive.

"*Better Prospects.*—The dark clouds which have so long brooded over us so full of dismay and gloom, we trust, are about to break away. The night is fleeing; the morning comes; a brighter day is, so long, and dawn upon us. A national feeling, and a desire for union and elevation, is spreading rapidly. Men are beginning to realize the necessity of effort, and this uniting with retrenchment and economy, will assuredly be crowned with success. An American—a home interest—is now more justly cherished. In almost every part of the land our citizens are arousing in response to the call to protect and extend their industry; and when we begin thus to depend on ourselves, we have reason to take courage. Our battles are ample—there is bone and flesh enough among us, but it is but once brought into full and fit action."

DOMESTIC.

STATE PRISON AT CHARLESTOWN.—It is not the object of this notice to tell how the Prison is built; by what system of Prison Discipline it is managed; or how much money it has made above all expenses; but to notice the effect of moral and religious instruction. The Bible, the Resident Chaplain, the Sabbath school teacher, and the humane and pious officer, and the faithful Inspector, who would pluck their eyes out sooner than accept a bribe, these are weapons which the God of heaven and earth is shewing just now that he has set his love upon. Each cell is supplied with the Bible; the Resident Chaplain comes before the convicts in the Chapel every Sabbath, and every morning and evening; the Sabbath school teachers to the number of forty, representatives of the churches in Charlestown and Boston, go to their classes in Christian love; and the pious officers by example and prayer, by personal conversation, and mild, but wholesome authority recommend the religion, which a large proportion of them profess and adorn: while the Inspectors carefully look on and see that the government is faithfully administered, and the right of the prisoner sacredly regarded: The effect of all this under the government and administration of the Almighty is just what might be expected, since he is a God of love. He has opened the windows of Heaven, and poured out his Spirit upon the Prison.

The evidence of this is seen in the more cheerful and faithful performance, by the prisoners, of their labor; in their more cheerful submission to government and authority; in the more constant reading and study of the Bible; in the more solemn

attention to the preached gospel; in the more grateful and affectionate greetings between teachers and prisoners in the Sabbath School; in the unusual spirit of good will and prayer among officers and prisoners; in the relinquishment of skeptical and infidel opinions; in the abandonment of impure and lascivious thoughts; in repentance for sin and humiliation before God; in the love of Christ and the souls of men. It is true, that man cannot judge the heart; but he is authorized to judge the tree by its fruits; and it is the opinion of many, who would be considered men of candor and truth, in any court of justice, that the good fruits of the Spirit of God are more apparent at the present time than they have ever been, since they have been connected with the Institution. Christian parents who have children there; Christian friends especially who have sons there; Christian wives who have husbands there; Christians generally who have neighbors there; Christians generally, who have follow sinners there, are earnestly requested to pray for the continuance of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the State Prison at Charlestown.

REDUCED RATES.—When the debate upon the project was on, Lord Russell moved an amendment disapproving of the sliding scale, and after a long debate, which was carried, the vote was taken Feb. 16th; the original motion was supported by 349 votes, the amendment by 226—majority for ministers, 123.

A new tariff was proposed in Parliament, making important changes in the duties on imports into the United Kingdom, and West Indies.

The proposal was much occupied by the festivities in honor of the King of Prussia, and other distinguished personages, including the Duke of Wellington, who took place on the 28th of January.

The ceremony was conducted with great pomp and splendor. The name given to the infant Prince was ALBERT EDWARD, after his father, and his illustrious grandfather, the Duke of Kent. The name Edward, is thus retained, and the future King will, with the utmost doubt, cherish for its antiquity, among the throne as Edward VII, and it is hoped, will enliven the most renowned of his name!

The Liverpool European, speaking of the proceedings in Parliament, says:

Lord Brougham adverted to the case of the Creole, and said, that it was impossible that any revenue tariff could be introduced without causing a disturbance among the manufacturers, and that an abundant currency, with great commercial advantages. In the examination of any plan of settled policy, we must remember the contingency of war, which we may be long avoided, but will ever be preferred to national injustice or disgrace.

We repeat, then, that there is a better prospect before us. Let each patriot come to the rescue, and aid in the adoption of the recuperative measures, and we are watching for personal advantages, and would see the country suffer for many years to come, rather than find blessings flow from other hands than their own. With a true love of country, and a spirit of comity and compromise, we trust that the proposed measures of relief will be

sanctioned by a decided majority.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American furnishes the following gratifying intelligence in relation to the doings of the committee to which this important subject was referred:

"The Committee on Manufactures are deeply engaged in their work, and in the adoption of the recuperative measures, and we are watching for personal advantages, and would see the country suffer for many years to come, rather than find blessings flow from other hands than their own. With a true love of country, and a spirit of comity and compromise, we trust that the proposed measures of relief will be

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